VOL. XXIII.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 5, 1875.

# The Intelligencer.

Religious Tests in Politics—The North Carolina Expulsion Case. A prominent citizen sends us the fol-

"I have read and re-read the article in your Daily of the 3d, on 'God in Politics.' I would be pleased to see the balance of this article. It is cut short, and the heading says that Thorne was expelled. Thorne has my sympathy, and why should be not?"

We would say that the article re-pub-24th of February, giving the proceedings of the North Carolina Legislature on the as day on the motion to expel Mr. Thorne for his alleged atheism. Since mbject save the Associated Press dispatch that Thorne was actually expelled.

In regard to the sympathy of our cordent with the expelled member, we would say that we have no doubt that most unprejudiced people feel the same To expel a member from a legislative body in this age of the world for no offense save his opinions on religions matters is an occurrence calculated introduced and pressed the resolution for Thorne's expulsion belonged to the class who have zeal without knowledge. Had they been really wise persons they would cretion, knowing that persecution for conscience sake always results in injury to those who incite the persecution. Thorne did not claim to be an Atheist, as was gressive Order of Friends." He also professed, in the presence of the body from which he was expelled, the following creed, viz: that "there is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body, or parts, or passions; of unlimited power, wisdom and goodness; the maker of all things, visible and invisible," And yet despite this profession he was expelled. It makes no olds that his expulsion was lina Constitution. The clause referred to is a retic of the same illiberal spirit that one or two of the States, until within a few years ago, made Catholics ineligible to office, and that until a comparatively recent period prohibited Jews in England from taking seats in Parliament. The clause referred to in the North Carolina

Constitution reads as follows:

"No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department, within this State." Constitution reads as follows:

The reader will potice that the framers of the North Carolina Constitution were perfectly willing that any citizen should leny the truth of the Catholic religion but not of the Protestant, which shows how narrow and pitiable were their views of the qualifications that should belong to a public officer. Under the claus quoted, some of the most eminent American statesmen would have been disfranchised. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, for instance, could not have held seats in the North Carolina Legislature. Perhaps a very large num ber of useful and illustrious public men who have figured in the most responsible places of our Government, could never have qualified under the Constitution of that State as even Justices of the Peace. The bigotry therefore of such a proscriptive clause is apparent to every unprejudiced mind. Its effect is to make ypocrites of aspirants for public posirespect their oaths, from office. How different is the spirit in which the organic law of Virginia, under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson and his compatriots was conceived. The famous Bill of Rights of that State, adopted in the same year as the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed "that religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience and it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and char-

ity towards each other. The other day we published an address from the Pope, in which he deprecated the existence of Protestant worship within the sacred precincts of Rome sented (and very properly, too,) his deprecatory remarks. And yet a set of Protestants down in North Carolina, like the furnaces at the Pittsburgh Bolt so many Pharisees who thank God that they are not as other men, constitute town arrived in the city yesterday a themselves infallible Popes, and pro-scribe such of their fellow-citizens as can They were met at the depot by a delega-

Bravote of 113 to 65, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill partially restoring the franking privilege. The precise extent of this restoration is an allowance of free transmission through the mails on a Congressional frank of the Record, agricultural reports and seeds, and all public documents now printed, or authorized to be printed; but this privilege must cease on the 1st of December, 1875. There was a call fat the yeas and mays on the amendment, but the demand was refused, and the vote's was taken by tellers. It would appear that the members were not so proud of their results of the control of the results of the sentence of the passage of the passage of the passage of the passage of the civil Rights Bill can not be regarded in any other light than a National calamity. A hotel in Alexandria is indiapened to serious of the control of the results of the civil Rights Bill can not be regarded in any other light than a National calamity. A hotel in Alexandria is indiapened to serious of the civil Rights Bill can not be regarded in any other light than a National calamity. A hotel in Alexandria is indiapened to file the passage of the passage of the passage of the passage of the civil Rights Bill can not be regarded in any other light than a National calamity. A hotel in Alexandria is indiapened to serious of six years from March 4th, 1875. Researce, Conkling and Thurman were appointed a committee on the part of the close its doors and tie crape on the hand-light to the passage of the civil Rights Bill can not be regarded in any other light than a National calamity. A hotel in Alexandria is indiapened to the control of the senate.

The Closing to of order on a bill of use and a question of order on a cultion of suthorized to be printed; but this privilego must cease on the last of December, 1875. There was a call to the the privilego must cease on the fast of December, 1875. There was a call to the privilego must cease and the property of the privilego must be a seen as a constant of the privilego must be the privilego must be to know the privilego must be provided by the privilego must be provided by the privilego must be provided for the presentation.

It would appear that the members were not so proud of their record on this subject that they were willing to have their names appear among those who voted for the restoration.

# The Case of Senator Bill Burdett. This enterprising young financier, who

public money, admits in his testimony that he made his private pudding contract with the Merchants Bank of Charleston (to receive 3 per cent on \$30,000 to \$40, 000) and got the benefit of it himself, be cause, as he says, his virtuous father was

Bill was appointed Treasurer ad interim ished was from a Raleigh paper of the by the Governor several times during the because the law says that any State offi-

penitentiary for not less than five years. himself, and on the strength of what he knows of his peculations should be getting

Oun dispatches this morning show that States, refuses to be responsible for the the Protestant Episcopal Church, No doubt the same reasons that actuated In-Committee of the former State declare that Dr. De Koven has openly declared in many ways his acceptance of, and belief in, the doctrine of Eucharistic Adoration, and also advocates and hears confessions he claimed to be (and proved that he was) the Book of Common Prayer, and commember in good standing of the "Pretice of auricular confession. The Com-Church in a pastoral letter of 1871, of-ficially condemned Eucharistic Adoration and the use of the Confessional, and therefore the Committee cannot give its

> eighteen hundred feet average width, and nine hundred and fifty miles long, and with the main river, embrace about five running through a rich mineral and agricultural country. Its waters drain the surface of two hundred and fifty-nine counties, from which the United States, ment, since 1863, has collected \$246,283, 112 31, clearly proving it to run through region of great wealth and extensive manufacturies. It also connects Pittsburgh with twelve thousand miles of water transportation, by which four hundred countles can be reached, in fifteen different States of the Union, without breaking bulk, running past several of largest and most prosperous cities of the

ng, tedious winter, and a glance at the cheerless prospects for an early spring, there is at least a bit of comfort in the following, from the San Diego (Cal,

Union, of Feb 18:

The almond trees are in blossom in Paradise Valley. Mr. Swan brought us, yesterday, several sinail branches from his trees, in full blossom and very fragrant. He also brought some new potatoes just dug.

And the following from the same:

Excursions by land and water are the order of the day for our Eastern sojourners. Quite a large party visited El Cajon the other day. That valley presents quite a magnificent appearance just now.

magnificent appearance just now

And this: The almond trees in, our town gardens are in blossom. Lemon and orange trees, bearing both fruit and blossoms may also

be seen.

And this:
The grass is coming up finely every where, making the face of the country green and beautiful.

A GOOD POINT ON ANNIE DICKINSON. This well known lecturer spoke in New York, on the Heecher Scandal. The law been agreed to by the House and the bill's passed.

Mr. West—That don't make any difference. The amendments of the Senate ence. The amendments of the Senate law been agreed to by the House and the bill's passed.

Mr. Sprague demanded the yeas and the soliton to lay the report on the table, and it was agreed to. Yeas 30,

"Why should a young woman not destitute of good looks or of the feminine tastes which render her sex attractive go delving in this nauseous and noisome affair? I fishe knows anything let her offer herself as a witness; if she knows nothing let her repress unmaldenly currosity for forbidden knowledge. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and it is a step beyond propriety for a young lady to instruct others in things of which she ought to know nothing herself.

Mr. Sprague demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to lay the report on the table, and it was a freed to. Yeas 30, mays 24.

Mr. West said this was a house bill, it came to the Senate and was amended, the House refused to concur in the amendance in the Senate and it went to a Concurrence Committee, subsequently the House did concur in the Senate and the bill was therefore passed.

The Chair (Ingalis) said the report of the Conference Committee had been on the table.

# The Colored Puddlers Gone to Work at Pittsburgh.

(From the Gazette of yesterday.)

A part of the detachment of colored puddlers from Virginia who are to work Works, on Second avenue, near Franksnot square their religious views by their standards. Is not such legislation unworthy of the age in which we live? We can think of it only as a relic of the Dark Ages of the wpeld, when men were sent to the stake and to prison for daring to exercise the rights of conscience. We trust that the effect of the discussion that will be aroused on the subject will be to abrogate this unworthy clause from the North Carolina Constitution.

By a vote of 113 to 65, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the

# By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES

# Night Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3. The doors were re-opened at half-pas and soon thereafter the consideration I, and soon thereafter the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, other than those already disposed of by separate votes; they were all non-concurred in, with the exception of a few appropriations for the Atlantic coast harbors mainly. The bill was then read the third time and passed, At S.A. M. Mr. Edmunds, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill submitted a report, which was agreed to.

bill submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent called up the deficiency appriation bill and several of the amendments reported by the Committee, which were agreed to, including the following: authorizing the transmission of such documents as are provided for distribution to the Governors of States free through the mails, striking out the appropriation to pay various contestants for seats in the House of Representatives; appropriation \$55,000 for the expenses of the signal service business; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the land held by him in trust for the Choctaw Indians at an amount not exceeding \$200,000, and pay the proceeds over to the representative of the Choctaw nation; appropriating \$162,000 for the subsistance of the Sioux Indians who have been collected on Red Cloud and White Stone agencies; authorizing the Secretary of the Secretary of agencies; authorizing the Secretary of the State to pay \$500 to each of the 12 Commissioners to the Vienna exposition

20, 1862, and allowing such indians to become citizons of the United States after three years. Several amendments were submitted, but were ruled out on a point of order that they had nover been reported favorably by any committee. The bill was then reported to the Senate and amendments made in the Committee of the Whole. Agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Scott called up the House bill making appropriations to pay awards made by the Southern Claims Committee. He said the whole number of claims examined by the Committee were 2,497, of this number 1,163 were allowed involving an expenditure of \$\$40,409. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Scott moved to take up the House bill to pay awards for quarter master or commissary stores furnished during the war. Agreed to.

commissary stores furnished during the war. Agreed to.

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, called up a number of House bills granting pensions to widows and children, dependent mothers and fathers, orphans, brothers and sisters of those soldiers murdered by Guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1806.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Conference, on the river and harbor appropriation bill made a report. Agreed to. In making the report he said the Committee had cut down the appropriation so low that he had declined to sign it.

Mr. Schurz called up the House bill amendatory of the act of March 3d, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Passed.

Across the Alsassappi river at St. Louis.

Passed.

Mr. Frellinghuysen called up Senate bill relating to the Hot Springs reservation, Arkansas. Passed.

Bills removing the disabilities of anumber of persons were passed.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee of conference, reported the deficiency appropriation bill. Agreed to,

Mr. Gordon called up the bill to amend the act for the erection of public buildings for the use of the United States in Atlanta, Ga. Passed.

Mr. Logan, from the conference committee on the bill for the equalization of bounties, reported.

ounties, reported.
Mr. Sprague moved to lay the bill on Mr. West-That don't make any differ

the table.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—And has not been accepted by the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, submitted a

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, submitted a resolution tendering thanks to Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he has presided over the Senate. Agreed to.

The Chair (Ingalis) laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice-President, who was occupied at the Clerk's table signing bills. When they were read it was found that among them was a House bill for the equalization of bounties.

tion of bounties.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said b Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said lie would like to know what about that bill. Mr. Logan—It has been signed by the Vice-President and Speaker of the House. The Chair (Ingalls) The bill has been signed by the Vice-President and

Speaker.
Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, I raise a question of order, The bill having been aubmitted to the Conference Committee and the report of that Committee having been laid on the table by the Senate the Vice-President could not legally sign the

ill.

The Chair said he could not entertain question of order on a bill not before

ments to the sundry civil service appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The Senate amendments were cocurred in except the following: Striking out the item about McGarrahan's claim; appropriation of \$125,000 for extension of the building for a Government hospital for the insane; appropriation of \$180,000 for pneumatic tube between the Capitol and and Government printing office; striking out the item to pay expenses in contested election cases; appropriation of \$50,000 for bounties to sailors and marines ander existing laws. The amendment striking out the item for volunteer forces if Montana was not concurred in; striking the item of \$25,000 for bothing for the item of \$25,000 for bothing for the item of \$25,000 for clothing for the item of \$25,000 for clothing for he navy; striking out clauses for the regularization of the Treasury Department; amendments making appropriations for public buildings, including \$50,000 for Grand Rapids, Michigan, were of concurred in. Also the amendment triking out the limitations on the coast of ubblic buildings at Chicago, Cincinnati, item about McGarraban's claim; appropriation of \$125,000 for extension of the
building for a Government hospital for
the insane; appropriation of \$18,000 for
pneumatic tube between the Capitol and
and Government printing office; striking
out the item to pay expenses in contested election cases; appropriation of \$50,000 for bounties to sailors and marines
under existing laws. The amendment
striking out the item for volunteer forces
of Montana was not concurred in; strikout the item of \$150,000 for clothing for
the navy; striking out clauses for the reorganization of the Treasury Department; amendments making appropriations for public buildings, including \$50,000 for Grand Rapids, Michigan, were
not concurred in. Also the amendment
striking out the limitations on the cost of
public buildings at Chicago, Cincinnati,
Philadelphia and Raleigh.

The amendments being all disposed of
at 4:30, they were sent to the clerk's desk

Mr. Randall sent to the clerk's desk

committee.

Mr. Randall sont to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Hale, of New York, recognizing the injustice done to Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolutions of censure adouted on Hale's motion.

Mr. Randall added that as Congress was about to close it was better not to leave behind any relie of ill-feeling, and suggested that there should come from the other side a motion to expunge the resolution of censure.

the other side a motion to expunge the resolution of consure.

Mr. Negley—If you make that motion do not put on that trashy letter.

Mr. Butler—Here is my response to that, sending up a resolution to give the clerks to committees two months pay from the 4th of March, which was adopted.

Mr. Speer—That is unworthy of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawes said the gentleman from Messachusetts.

Mr. Dawes said the gentleman from contact of the House and could at once put the House in such a position that the House might gladly nip at anything that reflected on his honor.

Mr. Todd remarked that the gentleman (Brown) had been asked whether he had any explanation to make of his langhad any explanation to make of his lang-unge and he had said he stood by his

Mr. Randall—I withdraw the subject from the consideration of the House.
Mr. Dawes said it would delight him, as he was about to leave the House, to contribute to the wiping out of whatever there was in that resolution painful to the gentleman from Kentucky, and that gentleman had now an opportunity to place himself before the country in a light in which every gentleman would like to stand.

Mr. Randall reminded the House that yesterday the resolution of censure on

ver and harbor appropriation bill was secived, but was non-concurred in withut being read, and sent to the conference

committee.

The House again took up the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a number of Senate bills.

The bill for the relief of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Creek, W. Va., was rejected.

The bill for the relief of the Terre Hante & Judiana railroad was passed.

Haute & Indiana railroad was passed.

Mr. Maynard at 6 o'clock made the cor ference report on the legislative appro-priation bill, which was agreed to.

priation bill, which was agreed to.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table, and the following bills were disposed of:

To authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Topoka Kanaas, passed, appropriating \$1,500; for public buildings at Covington, Ky, passed; amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, rejected after a discussion, in which Mr. Merriman said the depositors would receive 90 per cent. dividend; to amend section 3,342 of the revised statutes, in relation to affixthe revised statutes, in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' casks, passed; on motion of Mr. Willard (of Mich.) the bill for the coinage of twenty cent silver coins

At 7:30 Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill for various appropriations for Indian dehomestends, the disagreeing votes were referred to the Conference Committee. On motion of Mr. Donnan the bill auhorizing a pontoon wagon bridge across he Mississippi river at Duluth was

Mr. Gunkel then desired to present the conference report on the bounty bill, but as an antagonistic movement the House at 8 o'clock took a recess till 9:30.

At the end of the recess the House re-

assembled.

Mr. Sawyer, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the bill was \$6,300,000.

Mr. Cox protested against the passage of appropriation bills under a suspension of the roles, and said that if he eyer had a hand in legislation hereafter, no appro-priation bill should go through in that

way.
Mr. Maynard—As the gentleman is a
candidate for the Speakership, I suppose
that is to be taken as his declaration of principles.
Mr. Cox-The gentleman can return

to his mountains, and we will take care of legislation, or he may remain in Con-stantinople, where he is going. [Laugh-Mr. Gunckel, from the conference

Mr. Gunckel, from the conference committee on the bounty bill, made a report, concurring in the Senate amend-ments. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Lawrence the Senate amendments to the Southern claims bill were concurred in. Mr. Garfield, from the conference com-mittee on the sundry civil appropriations bill made a report.

bill, made a report.

Mr. Randall, one of the conferees, said he had not signed the report because he considered the aggregate of the bill (\$27,000,000) as utterly unjustifiable in the present condition of the finances.

(\$27,000,000) as utterly implications in the present condition of the finances.

Mr. Garfield said there had been seventy-five differences pending between the Senate and House, and that the Senate had receded in forty-one of them and the House in twenty-three; in all the others there had been mutual concessions.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. Jordan presented a conference report on the deficiency bill. Agreed to.

Scores of resolutions and bills of a private character were then rushed through. The area in front of the Speaker's stand being occupied by members having propositions to get before the House. For the last hour there was little done except the passage of a resolution making some special allowance to Clerks and employees. In the midst of turmoil Mr. Niblack offered a recolution of thanks to the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, door keeper, postmaster, and other officers for their courtesy, efficiency and fidelity. Agreed to.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

Gentlems: I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives—a period surpassed in length by but two of my predecessors, and equaled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter terms of office.

It would be the gravest insensibility to the honors and responsibilities of life not to be deeply tou shed by so signal a mark of public esteem as that which I have thrice received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and my gratitude.

To those from whom I differ in my party relations—the minority of this House—I tender my acknowledgements for the generous courters with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which consplesionsly mark a free people, that minority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House. However it might possibly have been under other circumstances, that event necessarily renders these words my farewell to the Chair.

The Speakership of the American House of Representatives is a post of honor, of dignity, of power, of responsibility. Its duties are at once complex and continuous; they are both onerous and delicate; they are performed in the broad light of day, under the eye of the whole people, subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no other official is held to such instant and such rigid accountability. Parliamentary rulings in their very nature are peremptory—almost absolute in authority and instantaneous in effect. They can not always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I am sure that no man of any party who

always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I' am sure that no man of any party who Is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy.

Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-third Congress has reached its constitutional Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representa-tives stands adjourned without day,

New Albann, Ind., March 4.—The Ledger-Standard this evening publishes an account of the Moody-Tolliver diffi-culty, which is supposed to have led to the killing of Thomas Moody at Orleans, the killing of Thomas Moody at Orleans, Orange county, this State, on the night of Tuesday last, it was the result of a quarrel between two families in that section in regard to the right of property which Thomas Moody died possessed of. Mrs. Moody was a sister of Tolliver's and it was made up by the Moodys to deprive Mrs. Moody of her rights in that property. They accused her in a suit several years ago of having stolen two thousand dollars from her husband. The courts decided that she could not steal from her husband. An attempt was then made to inhusband. An attempt was then made to intimidate ber and her brothers, and in 1872 is believed that the Tollivers undertook to assassinate the family of Moody, All attempts to fasten the crime on the Tolliver's have fulled. It is supposed that on Tuesday night last either Tollivers or some one hired by them assassinated Thos. Moody, The act was a most cowardly one and cannot be justified under any circumstances. Whoever the assassin may be, concealed himself and fired on Moody and seven buckshot entered his person, from the effect of which he died vesterciar morning at 11 o'clock. The coryesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The cor-Co, oner of Orange held an examination, the result of which has not been ascerained. The county commissioners now other a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the assassin and have asked the Governor of the State to offer a similar reward. There is an intense excitement in regard to the matter and the people express themselves as prepared to aid the author-lties in ferreting out the gullty parties.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, FASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—8:30 p. m.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, a falling barometer, south-east to northeast winds, warmer cloudy

cast to normeast winds, warmer cloudy weather, with rain or snow. For the South Atlantic States, a falling barometer, southeast winds, warmer and cloudy weather and rain. For the Northwest and lower Missouri Valley, northeast to southeast winds, a falling barometer, warm cloudy weather

and snow.

For the lake region, northeasterly winds, a falling barometer, cloudy weather, higher temperature and possibly snow on western lakes.
For the Middle States and New En-

For the Middle States and New Ja-gland, a higher pressure, northerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather, except increasing cloudiness and higher temper-ature in Virginia, with possibly rain. The rivers will probably fall at St., Louis, Clincinnati and Pittaburgh, and rise below Memphis and at Morgantown. Meeting of Dental Association.

Meeting of Bental Association.
CINCINNATI, March 4.—The third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association is now being held at the Hall of the Ohio Dental College of this city. There is a good attendance. To-day's session was devoted to the discussion of the following topics: Sensitive dentine treatment, topical applications and their relative efficiency and mode of action, and dental hygenic food in its relations to the development of good teeth. On the former subject a paper was read by J. Taft, and on the latter by H. A. Smith, both of this city. In the alternoon session a paper was read by E. J. Way on the relative position of operative and mechanical dentistry, and by C. R. Butler on the use of annesthetics in the practice of dentistry. Reduction of Railroad Fare.

exceps the passage of a resolution making some special allowance to Clerks and business and was ready to adjourn at noon. They reported that the Prasident had no further communication to make. Vice President Wilson then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, at five minutes past two yellock, reported back the Senate amend-

### WASHINGTON.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has signed the bill granting to railroads the right of way through public lands, and the bill admitting Colorado as a State.

Among the measures which were left inding in Congress are the steamboat il, the bill proposing an amendment to pending in Congress are the steamboat bill, the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, changing the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, Col. Scott's Texas Pacific railroad bill, and several other railroad relief bills.

THE BOUNTY BILL NOT A LAW.

The proceedings of the Senate show that the bill for the equalization of bounties was not in proper shape for the signatures of the Speaker and Vice President. It being held by old and experienced Senators that the motion to lay the conference report on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 24, was undeniably a refusal on the part of the Senate to accept the report, much surprise was expressed that the bill, though not finally agreed to by the Senate, should find its way to the President signed by the presiding officer of each house. The President was informed of these facts, and he withheld his signature; but even if the bill had come before him in an unquestionable manner he would have returned it for the reasons, first, the bill appropriated from the treasury a large aum of money at a time when the revenue is insufficient for current wasts; second, he did not believe that any considerable portion of the ex-soldiers, who, it was avened would be the beneficiaries. second, he did not believe that any con-siderable portion of the ex-soldiers, who, it was supposed would be the beneficiaries of this appropriation, were applicant for it, but rather that it would result more in a measure for the relief of claim agents and "middle men," who intervene, or would intervene, to collect or discount the bounties granted by it.

## CONFERENCE BILLS.

The committee of conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill made the following settlement of the points in dis-pute between the House and Senate, and he bill became a law in exact accordance with their recommendations: The House concurred in the Senate amendments regarding the U.S. bank note printing controversy. The House receded from it disagreement to the following Senate amendments: making single rate of postage on fourth class small matter one ounce instead of two ounces; the House agreet to the Senate amendment inserting \$50,000 for government building at Gran Rapids, Michigan; the Senate recede from its amendment proposing to strike from its amendment proposing to strike from the list \$191,000 for surveying Indian reservations and all items for paying expenses of sundry contestants for seats in Congress. The committee of conference dropped from the bill the Senate mendment of \$150,000 for extension of the Government insane asylum. The Senate also receded from its disagreement to the House provisions for the reorganization of the Treasury Department contained in the Kellogy measure, which was made a part of this bill. The two houses compromised on \$45,000 as the amount to be appropriated for the surveys west of the promised on \$45,000 as the amount to be appropriated for the surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, and on \$75,000 for continuing the custom house building at New Orleans. They compromised on the so-called McGarrahan clause by striking out the provision for bringing suit for the recovery of the New Idria mines and inserting a direction that the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the next Congress whether the company now in possession occupies more land than it is entitled to claim under the mining laws. The Hawaiian treaty will probably be the first business considered by the Sen-

The Hawaiian treaty will probably be the first business considered by the Senate in extra session convened for to-morrow. Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco will be added to the list of American products to be admitted free of duty into Hawaii.

ARKANSAS MATTERS It is understood that the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by a recent expression of the House against the Governmental interference.

From the Black Hills. CHEVENNE, WY., March 4.—Two mem-ers of the Sioux City Black Hills expedi-ters of the Sioux City Black Hills expedibers of the Sioux City Distant Interest of the vicin reached Fort Laramie to-day. Their transportation consisted of a small sled drawn by one ox, and they had been two days without food. They report that they left Sioux City October 27 and reached a point in the Black Hills six miles days without food. They report that they left Sioux City October 27 and reached a point in the Black Hills six miles from Hainey's peak on Christmas, and immediately erected huts for sholter and built a large stockade. Two of the members of the expedition had returned to Sioux City and one died. They report was ruled out because he could only get the finding of gold, but say the weather was too severe to do much prospecting.

## An Abortionist Arrested.

Sr. Louis, March 4.— Ida Jonea, a colored girl, died here yesterday under circumstances leading to the belief that an abortion had been performed on her. An old woman named Hannah Owens, a midold woman named Hannah Owens, a midwife, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in her death. To-day an inquest was held and testimony elicited tending to show that Mrs. Owens performed the abortion, instruments and medicine used in such practice were found at her house, and there seems to be little doubt that she is an abortionist, and that Ida Jones died from treatment received at her hands.

HAVANA.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 4.—Sharkey the esWarnah March 4.—Sharkey the es-

Portsville, March 4.—Brown, who is to be executed on the 24th for the murder of an old couple, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, made a full confession of guilt to-day, stating that he committed the murder and had no accomplice.

## Contest Abandoned.

MEMPHIS, March 4.— Four colored men demanded admission to the new Memphis theatre to-night, and were given seats in of scarrillity.

the dress circle, Manager Dovey having abandoned the idea of contesting their right to do so in the courts.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 4.—The United King-dom grand steeple-chase at Croydon to-day was won by Lancet, St. Aubin 2d and Belle 3d.

London, March 5, 5 a.m.—Archbishop Manning has received a summons from the Pope to come to Bome. It is au-

a Cardinal.

A special to the Post from St. Petersburg says there is great indignation in government circles there over certain allegations of Russian misgovernment and exactions in Turkistan, contained in a report made by Schuyler, United States Charge & Afjaires, and it is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has demanded his recall

### GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 4.—In consequence of the last encyclical of the Pope the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill withdrawing the state endowment from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves by a formal document to chev the laws.

obey the laws.

A decree has been issued by Emperor William prohibiting the exportation of

PARIS, March 4.—Difficulties in the formation of a new Cabinet have arisen. The Left will not concent that the representatives of the moderate right shall enter it. If the negotiations fail President MacMahon will form a ministry without further consultation with the parties in the Assembly.

### IRELAND.

JOHN MITCHELL RENOMINATED DUBLIN, March 4.—John Mitchell was enominated for Parliament in Tipperary. Mr. More, Conservative, will contest his eat. The election will be held on the

# Rome, March 4.—The report that Count Carter is to be transferred from Washington to London is contradicted on authority.

Meeting of Miners. Meeting of Miners.

Schanton, Pa., March 4.—A meeting of the inners of this region, called for the purpose of effecting a strike or curtailment of the production of coal, in aid of their brethren of the Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh regions, resulted in the passage of mere resolutions of sympathy, the men feeling that they cannot strike without misery to their families.

# American Railway Literary Union.

PITTERURGH, March 4.—The General Conference of the representatives of the American Railway Literary Union continued in session until this alternoon, and adjourned to meet with the central board at its annual meeting in December next.

# FALL RIVER MASS., March 4.—Owing to strike of the operatives, six mills have een stopped here.

—The Lower Branch of the City Council of Louisville, Ky., Thursday adopted an ordinance for \$600,000 to the L. P. & S. W. Railroad. — The Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee, now in session at Har-risburgh, have decided to hold a State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor and State Treasurer at Eric, Sent. 8.

## Spelling Match Down at Bellaire

About three hundred persons attended the spelling match at the school hall, last Friday evening. Judge Anderson acted us referee, while Messrs, J. M. Reese and T. H. Rodefer were captains. About one

boilt a large stockade. Two of the members of the expedition had returned to Sioux City and one died. They report we the finding of gold, but say the weather was too severe to do much prospecting. The distance from Cheyenno to the Black Hills is 180 miles, over good roads to Red Cloud Agency, which is forty miles from the diggings. The government won't allow miners to enter the Hills.

FIRE RECORD,

Boaton, March 4.—The South Boston chemical works burned last night. Losss \$75,000.

JEFFEISONVILLE, IND., March 4.—Ad double tenement house in Port Fulton, in the eastern auburbs of this city, belonging to McMinnis & Manny, valued at \$3,000, took fire from a defective flue this evening and was totally destroyed. About \$300 worth of wearing apparel and fursial waster. Insurance on building, \$900, in the Royal, of Liverpool.

All Alborthonist Affected. of an I in the last syllable. Will Grafton don't seem to be much on military titles, either, getting too many n's in Lieutenant. Captain Rodefer used a c instead of an s in the second syllable of pusillanimous, and that was the end of him. Eq. Powell undertook maneuver, but got out only manu—, and seeing he was wrong sat down. Captain Reese had it manouver, and that fixed him. Col. Mercer gothis r in the wrong place in belies-lettres. At 10½ o'clock some four or five remained on Capt. Rodefer's side, while Miss Lucy Anderson maintained the fight for the other side alone; and thus it ended. The proceeds amounted to \$28 80, and were proceeds amounted to \$28.80, and were turned over to some committee looking after the poor.

HAVANA. March 4.—Sharkey the escaped murderer, arrested on complaint of the Captain of the steamer Crescent City, has been released.
Captain General Concha, before leaving for Spain, pardoned Senor Niceto Sota, formerly editor of the Republican journal El Tribune, sentenced to two years banishment.

Made a Confession.

Portsville, March 4.—Brown, who is proposed to the sentence and a long life may develope into a reputation, but certainly a recognition of his merit cannot be forced, bothouse fashion, by such championable.

nition of his merit cannot be forced, not-house fashion, by such championship.

If "II. P. T," is surprised that you should have given space to such "sishy washy stuff" as appeared in your paper of Monday last, (he might have included Lotta) is there not room on his part for greater surprises that your evening co-temporary should have allowed him to smear its columns with such an eructation of scurrillity.

# belleslettres; he may be an honored member of the Shakesperian Club; he may be one of "our best critics;"—more's the pity, then, that his language should be that of a blackguard or a prize-fight-

NO. 165.

show that the internal revenue collections in this (16th) district during the

nonth of February were as follows:

JAMES GORDON SR., who died at 92 ears of age, over in Pease township, O., the oldest resident of that community He was a member of the U. P. Church for nearly three fourths of a century.

## NOTICES.

Mill Sheriff Unio Councy,

CAUTION.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY
all persons that we will prosecute any and erery person taking coal from our cars at or about the
B. 60. and Hempfield depote. John Finnagan is
our authorized watchman, and will hereafter
prosecute any person found itselling our coal.

JOHN HEALY & CO.
March 1 1875-mr2. Benwood, W. Va.

All persons knowing themselves indebt-ed to G. Mendel, Booth & Co. will please eall and settle, as that firm's business must be closed up to February 1st, 1875. fei9

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFAC-TURERS.
The undersigned has opened an office at No. 1922 Main street, for the purpose of Posting and adjusting books, collecting bills, copying and other office work. Parties who do not wish to carry a books resper can have their books, posted up weekly, or stuner if desired, and the bills made out and collected.

[615] WM. D. FNOT was

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W. GRUBBS & CO.

Surroys, Plans and Estimates for the construction of Water Works, Railroads and Bridges Nursey and Plans of Mines for Working, Ventilation Drainage, &c. Parties contemplating work of the above nature are requested to communicate with u Office—269 Library 87., Pittsburght, PA. fel

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J. R. MILLER, Secretary. OSCAR SANBROOK, General Agent.

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This Company having been in successful opera-tion for six years, is prepared to take ratks at fair rates on Bulkinghamman, Penniture, Steamboat, and Carpeos on Western Blures and Lakes; also to issue Perpotual Policies on Dwellings and Stores. This Company being composed mostly of our lead-ing business neet, recommends itself to the favora-tic consideration of the insuring public, and solic-te their patrosage. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to at their office, BAILEY'S BLOCK, No. 1302 Market street.

WM. RAILEY, President. ALONZO LORING, Vice President. N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary. J. V. L. ROGERS, Assistant Secretary. LEWIS BAILEY, Cashier.

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